

5, 1843.

ding its
d among
ouch it,
o far as
y minute
orms or
s. The
may be
y highly
ation in
w florets
e of the
in cot-
a formal
ce seed,
; where
and the

those of
in this
nd it is
admire.
usion to
fice.

ve close
ossible,
present
ure, yet
pecimen
coming
nforma-
ers and
of those

THE

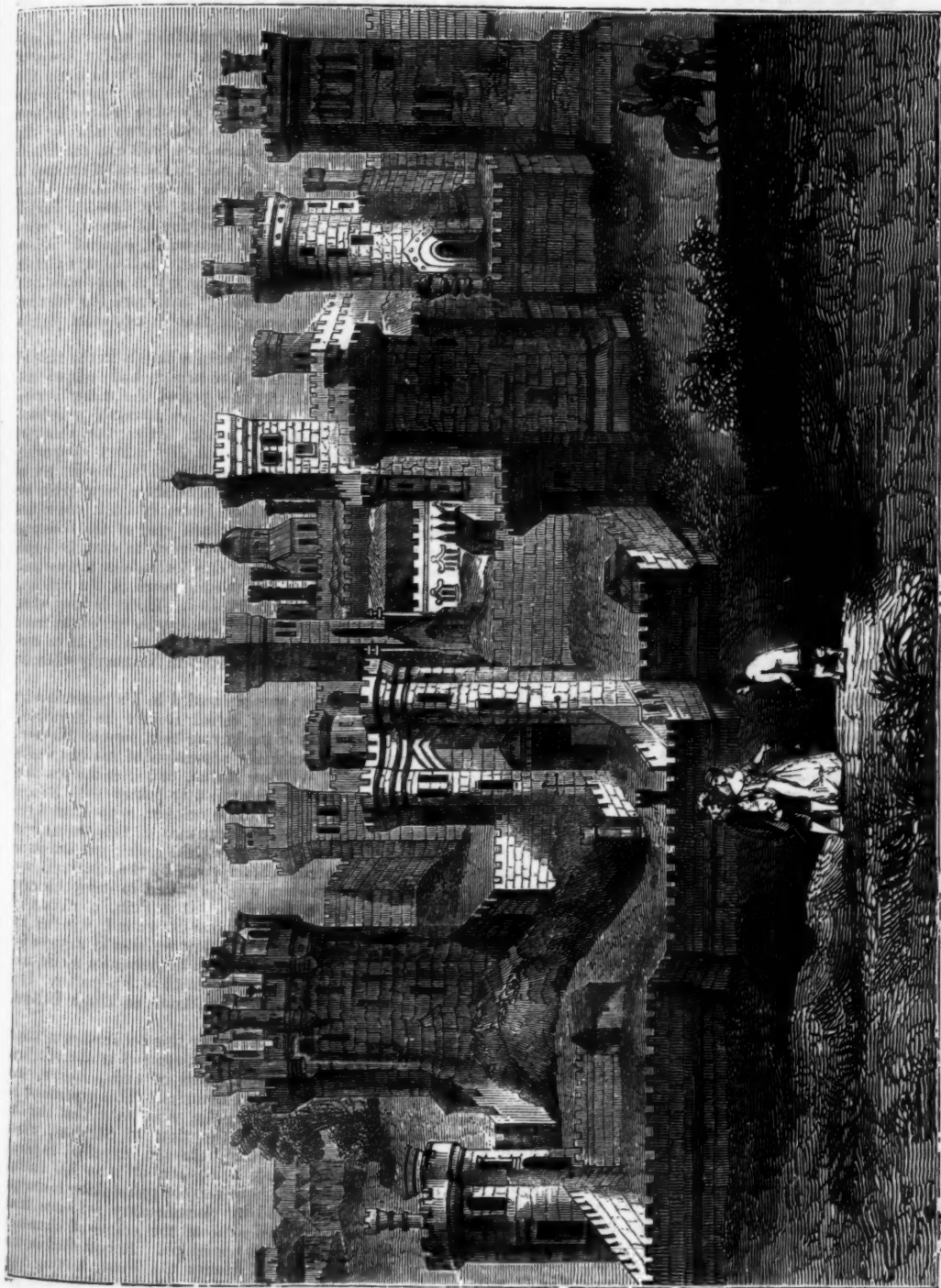
Saturday Magazine.

No. 732. SUPPLEMENT,



NOVEMBER, 1843.

PRICE
ONE PENNY.



PONTEFRAC CASTLE, IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

From the print published by the Society of Antiquaries, on which is the following inscription:—"Granted by William the Conqueror to Hildebert de Lascy, Repaired by Queen Elizabeth but totally demolished in 1648, is thus transmitted to posterity by the Society of Antiquaries, London 1734."

HISTORICAL NOTICE OF PONTEFRACT CASTLE.

Right sung the bard, that all involving age,
 With hand impartial, deals the ruthless blow;
 That war, wide-wasting, with impetuous rage,
 Lays the tall spire, and sky-crown'd turret low.
 A pile stupendous, once of fair renown,
 This mould'ring mass of shapeless ruin rose,
 Where nodding heights of fractured columns frown
 And birds obscene in ivy bowers repose;
 Oft the pale matron from the threatening wall,
 Suspicious, bids her heedless children fly,
 Oft, as he views the meditated fall,
 Full swiftly steps the frightened peasant by.
 But more respectful views th' historic sage,
 Musing, these awful relics of decay,
 That once a refuge form'd, from hostile rage,
 In Henry's and in Edward's dubious day
 He pensive oft reviews the mighty dead,
 That erst have trod this desolated ground;
 Reflects how here unhappy Salisbury bled,
 When faction aim'd the death-dispensing wound.

LANGHORNE*.

THE castle of Pontefract has numerous claims on our attention. It has been successively the strong-hold of the warlike Saxons; the residence of a haughty Norman conqueror; the seat of the aspiring Dukes of Lancaster; the palace of princes and of kings; at some periods a nest of treachery and rebellion; and at others the last hope of vanquished royalty. Here the Lacies, attended by their knights, esquires, and vassals, lived in splendour and dignity scarcely inferior to the king, and enjoyed the absolute property of all the land included within the honour of Pontefract, an extent of territory equal to several counties. Of the Lacies every person within the honour held his land, subject to such conditions as they were pleased to grant. They enjoyed the same rights, and exercised as absolute an authority within their demesne, as the king did within his, and they claimed the same obedience, subjection, and privileges. When this castle and its dependent territory passed into the house of Lancaster, impelled by ambition, or urged by the more generous motive of redressing the grievances of an oppressed country, the dukes often called forth their vassals, put on their armour, unsheathed the sword, and bid defiance to kings. When the wars of the barons, and the contests of the houses of York and Lancaster, were happily terminated, then commenced religious animosities, which led to the destructive civil war, in which the castle of Pontefract holds a distinguished place. Before its massy walls three or four thousand men must have fallen. It is now in ruins, a memento of fallen grandeur, and may it ever remain as a mere ornament of antiquity.

SECTION 1.

ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF PONTEFRACT. THE FAMILY OF THE LACIES. THE EARL OF LANCASTER.

The origin of the town of Pontefract, together with its name, seem to have been lost in the shadowy mazes of antiquity when men were more solicitous as to the performance of their actions, than recording them. Hume the historian conjectured that this place derived its name from the fertility of its soil, and the excellent produce of its orchards, and hence supposes Pomfret to be derived from *Pomo fero*. It has been considered as proof against this etymology, that in all the Latin charters it is written *Ponsfractus*, and not *Pomfret*.

Thomas de Castleford, a Benedictine monk, who wrote the history of this place, derives the name of *Ponsfractus*, or *Pontefract*, from the miracle ascribed to St. William, Archbishop of York. This prelate on his return from Rome was met by such crowds of people, who assembled to crave his blessing, that a wooden bridge over the Aire near this place broke down, and great numbers fell into the water. Whereupon the prelate, deeply affected by the danger of so many persons, prayed, it is said, with so much fervour and success that not one of them perished. To perpetuate so

* From an Elegy written amongst the ruins of Pontefract Castle, 1756.
 + Boothroyd's *History of Pontefract*, a minutely and carefully written work, to which we are indebted for many of the details of the present article.

signal a miracle, the pious Normans, says Thomas, gave to this place the name of Pontefract, or Broken Bridge. By other historians, however, the scene of this miraculous event is transferred to York, and the credit of the legend, so far as relates to Pontefract, is entirely destroyed by the charters granted by Robert de Lacy to the Priory of St. John, in which the town is called by that name fifty-three years before the miracle is pretended to have been performed.

The etymology of the name Pontefract, however, is evidently to be referred to the decay or breaking down of some bridge. Camden says that in the Saxon times the name of this place was *Kirkby**, which was changed by the Normans to Pontefract, because of a broken bridge that was there. But as there is no river within two miles of the place, this bridge appears to have been built over the Wash which lies about a quarter of a mile to the east of the castle. By the alteration of the roads the stream called the Wash is now confined to a narrow channel, but formerly during heavy rains, or on the sudden melting of snows, it overflowed its banks, and became impassable, especially before drains were made through the marsh. Leland says that in his time "the ruins of such a bridge yet ys seene scant half a mile est owt of old Pontefract;" and from the situation of the town, it does not appear that in any other place a bridge could be necessary.

Pontefract appears to have been a burgh in the time of Edward the Confessor, but how long it had enjoyed this privilege is uncertain. At this period the manor is supposed to have belonged to the king, as no Saxon proprietor is mentioned in Domesday book. After the Conquest this manor, with one hundred and fifty others, comprising the greatest number of those in Yorkshire, besides ten in Nottinghamshire, and four in Lincolnshire, were given by the Conqueror to Hildebert, or Ilbert de Lacy, one of his Norman followers, and in the tenth year of the Conquest all his vast possessions being confirmed to him, he began soon after to erect the castle. This formidable fortress and magnificent palace occupied twelve years in the building, and in the year 1083 it was finished. Ilbert de Lacy when he laid the foundation stone of the castle, called the name of the town *Pontfret*, because the situation, as he conceived, resembled the place so called in Normandy where he was born.

This powerful baron was succeeded in his possessions by his son Robert, commonly called Robert de Pontefract, from the circumstance of his having been born at this town. Robert was left in peaceable possession of his vast wealth during the reign of William Rufus, but after the accession of Henry the First, he imprudently joined with Robert, duke of Normandy, the king's brother, who claimed the crown of England. The consequence of this treason was that Robert de Lacy was banished the realm, and the castle and honour of Pontefract were given by the king to Henry Traverse, who, however, was permitted to enjoy his new dignities only for a few days. One Pain, a servant of Traverse, inflicted on him a mortal wound, whether by accident or design is not clear, but we should suppose by accident, for to atone for his crime he became a monk, and died within a few days after the death of his master. The king then bestowed the castle and lands on Hugh Delaval, who enjoyed them for some time.

The history of the Lacies during this occupation of their castle and property by strangers, is somewhat obscure, but it appears that after a few years of exile, Robert was restored to all his estates and honours. This statement is quite opposed to that by Dugdale, who states that the De Lacies were in exile until the time of Stephen, when the grandson of the founder returned, expelled Delaval from the castle, and took possession of it as his lawful patrimony. Boothroyd, however, the painstaking historian of Pontefract, has proved by documentary evidence that Robert de Lacy confirmed some of the grants of churches made by Delaval during his possession. Robert died in the latter part of the reign of Henry the First, leaving two sons, Ilbert and Henry, the first of whom inherited his vast estates. Ilbert de Lacy dying without children, was

* The term *Bye* is Saxon for an habitation, and when joined with *Kirk* signifies the town or hamlet near to or around the church.

succeeded by his brother Henry de Lacy, who received from King Henry the Second a confirmation of his whole honour of Pontefract, with a charter for an annual fair to be held there, to begin on St. Giles's day, and to continue eight days following. Henry left his possessions to his son Robert, who dying without issue, the estate and honour of Pontefract devolved on his sister Aubrey de Lisoms, who by marriage carried these estates of the Lacies to Richard Fitz-Eustace, constable of Chester. The estates of both these noble families descended to John Fitz-Eustace, who accompanied Richard the First in his crusade, and is said to have died at Tyre. Roger, his eldest son, who was also engaged in this expedition, succeeded to his honours and estates. He continued with Richard, and was present at the memorable siege of Acre, where he greatly contributed to the success of the Christians against the Mohammedans. After his return to England he rendered himself terrible to the hardy mountaineers of Wales, whose incursions he often and vigorously repelled; for although the Welsh kings did homage to the kings of England, yet they were ever ready to rush forth and plunder the adjoining districts. He was the first of this family that took the name of Lacy. The estate and honour of Pontefract continued in that illustrious name till the year 1310, when Henry de Lacy left his possessions to his daughter and heiress Alice, who was married to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and in case there should be no male descendants, he entailed them on the king and his heirs.

The Earl of Lancaster, it is well known, was one of the chief opponents of Gaveston, the favourite of Edward the Second. The king had bestowed upon Gaveston the earldom of Cornwall, and he disposed of all offices and places according to his pleasure. By his advice all the faithful servants of Edward the First were removed from their posts, and their places supplied with his dependants. Nor could Gaveston bear his good fortune with moderation; he became haughty and overbearing; and treated the English nobility with contempt. In the splendour of his dress he endeavoured to outshine, not only the nobility, but even the king himself.

These insults excited the barons to seek redress, and to insist on the banishment of Gaveston. After much resistance, the king complied, and sent his favourite into Gascony. But not being able to endure his absence, the king obtained the assistance of the Pope to absolve him from his engagements, and the favourite was recalled.

He was no sooner restored to power, than he exercised it in the same wanton manner he had previously done. He not only neglected to conciliate the esteem and regard of the barons, but attacked the character of the leading nobles by personal reflections. His prodigality was also so great that the treasury was soon exhausted, and a parliament was called to grant an assessment for the supply of the king's necessities. The barons insisted that a certain number of their own body should be chosen to correct the abuses of government, and among the persons thus chosen was Thomas, earl of Lancaster.

While the king was prosecuting the war against Robert Bruce, the barons banished Gaveston, but the king privately invited him to return, and, meeting him at York, restored him to all his former honours.

The Earl of Lancaster, with the confederate barons, immediately flew to arms. Gaveston being closely besieged in Scarborough Castle, surrendered, on condition of being brought to a legal trial. But the Earls of Lancaster, Hereford, and Arundel, resolved to put him to death as a public enemy; and, after a summary trial, caused him to be beheaded at Warwick. The people rejoiced at his death; but the king vowed vengeance, and a civil war would have been the consequence, if Edward had been sufficiently powerful to contend with the barons.

It was the misfortune of Edward that he could not live without favourites. The Spencers were now admitted to the same degree of favour that Gaveston had enjoyed, and by a similar conduct excited the same general resentment. After a long series of dissensions between the king and the barons, the recital of which belongs rather to general than local history, a powerful confederacy was formed, headed by the Earl of Lancaster. Both parties had now recourse to arms; but the barons not acting with the concert necessary in such undertakings, Lancaster soon found himself deserted by many on whom he had relied for support. He, therefore, entered into an alliance with Bruce, king of Scotland, and resolved to march northward, in order to obtain reinforcements from that monarch. The king, whose army was

greatly superior to that of the rebels, sent the Earls of Surrey and Kent to besiege the castle of Pontefract, which surrendered at the first summons, the Earl of Lancaster having previously marched northward. In the mean time, Sir Simon Warde, governor of York, and Sir Andrew de Harkeley, governor of Carlisle, had united their forces at Boroughbridge, in order to guard the passage of the river. The Earl of Lancaster having taken this route, found himself under the necessity either of fighting the king, who closely pursued him with a great superiority of numbers, or of forcing the pass before the royal army could come up. He chose the latter, as being least hazardous, and ordered the bridge to be immediately attacked. But the death of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, who fell in the beginning of the action, and the dread of being surprised by the king's troops, who were rapidly advancing, so daunted the courage of Lancaster's men, that instead of continuing the attack, they took flight, and dispersed over the country. The earl, endeavouring to rally his troops, was taken prisoner, with ninety-five barons and knights, besides many gentlemen.

The king, being at Pontefract Castle, sent orders for Lancaster, and some others, to be brought to him. The third day after their arrival, the king, sitting in judgment, ordered Lancaster to be arraigned in the hall of the castle, before a small number of peers, among whom were the Spencers, his mortal enemies. The result of this trial was such as might have been expected. The earl was condemned to be drawn, hanged, and beheaded, as a traitor; but, in consideration of his being a prince of the royal blood, the king remitted the first two punishments.

When the earl was brought as a prisoner to Pontefract, he was rudely insulted by his own vassals, and called King Arthur; a name which, it is said, he had once ironically applied to Edward. He was imprisoned in a tower which Leland says he had "newly made towards the abbey." It is probable that this was Swillington tower, which seems to have been designed as a place of close confinement. "Part of this tower," says Boothroyd, "has been lately cut away, in order to widen the public road. The tower was square; its walls of great strength, being ten feet and a half thick, nor was there ever any other entrance into the interior, than by a hole or trap-door, in the floor of the turret; so that the prisoner must have been let down to this abode of darkness, from whence there could be no possible way of escape. The room was twenty-five feet square."

After sentence was passed upon him, the earl exclaimed, "Shall I die without answer?" He was not, however, permitted to speak in his own defence, but a certain Gascon took him away, and having put an old hood on his head, set him on a lean white mare, without a bridle. Lancaster then said, "King of heaven, have mercy on me, for the king of earth nous ad querpi." Being attended by a Dominican friar as his confessor, he was carried out of the town amidst the insults of the people. Having reached the hill where he was to suffer, he kneeled down with his face towards the east, but was compelled to turn his face towards Scotland. His head was then severed from his body. The prior and monks having begged the body of the king, buried it near the high altar of the priory.

Thus fell Thomas, earl of Lancaster, the first prince of the blood, being cousin to Edward the Second, who condemned him to death. His fall involved that of many others. On the day of his execution several lords, his adherents, were hanged at Pontefract, and on the following day the Lords Clifford, Mowbray, and Deynville were executed at York, and their bodies hung in chains.

But the Earl of Lancaster, who perished amidst the insults of the soldiery, and was branded with the odious name of traitor, was regarded by the people as a martyr of liberty, and venerated as a saint. It was even pretended that miracles were wrought at his tomb, that blood continued to issue from it; and such was the fame of St. Thomas's tomb that Edward placed a guard to restrain the people. When repulsed from the tomb of the saint, the people flocked to the hill where he was beheaded, and where afterwards a church was built. He was canonized at the request of Edward the Third, the son of the monarch who put him to death.

In March, 1822, two labourers being at work in a field, called the Paper-Mill field, lying near St. Thomas's mill, in Pontefract, discovered some remains, which from the circumstances connected with his death and burial, have been fairly presumed to be those of the Earl of Lancaster. On the removal of the earth an antique stone coffin was

discovered; the lid had a ridge, and its dimensions within were six feet five inches in length, and nineteen inches in width. The skeleton was in high preservation, a rough stone was laid in place of the head, which rested between the thigh-bones, a proof that the occupant of this narrow mansion had suffered decapitation. The remains, with the coffin, were removed by order of Mrs. Milnes, of Frystone hall, (the owner of the field where they were found,) into her grounds, where they now remain*.

SECTION 2.

DEATH OF RICHARD THE SECOND. HISTORICAL EVENTS UP TO THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

The next royal blood that stained Pontefract Castle, was that of Richard the Second. By what means this unfortunate monarch met with his death is still a matter of mystery, for after all that has been written on the subject, there is not much positive information to be added to what is said by the attached dependant and friend of the royal family—old Froissart: "How Richard died, and by what means, I could not tell when I wrote this Chronicle." According to one account, on the king's arrival at the castle he was closely confined in the great tower. Soon after, Sir Piers Exton, a domestic of Henry's, was sent down with eight ruffians, to slay the king. On the day of their arrival, (14th of February, 1396,) Richard perceived at dinner that the victuals were not tasted as usual. He asked the reason of the taster, and upon his telling him that Exton had brought an order against it, the king took up a knife and struck him on the face, uttering an angry expression against Henry. Exton, with his eight attendants, entering his chamber at that instant, and shutting the door, attempted to lay hold of Richard: he immediately perceived their fatal errand, snatched a halbert from the foremost of them, and defended himself so bravely that he slew four of his assailants. Whilst combating with the rest of the murderers, Exton got upon a chair behind him, and with a pole-axe struck him on the head and laid him dead at his feet.

The other opinion is that he was starved to death by order of Henry the Fourth; that he suffered many tortures, and was kept during fifteen days in hunger, thirst, and cold, before he died. One historian says, that at all times his victuals were served in and set before him in the same princely manner as usual, but that he was not suffered to taste any one thing. This account is certainly more consistent with the subsequent conduct recorded of King Henry, who ordered the dead body to be brought to London and exposed in public, both on the road, and at St. Paul's Church, with the face uncovered, and that no marks of violence were observed upon it. After being exposed three days in St. Paul's, he was interred in King's Langley, in Hertfordshire, but afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey, by order of Henry the Fifth, where his tomb now remains. Some years ago this tomb was opened in the presence of many of the members of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies; but as the royal corpse was not disturbed, nor the bandage on the head removed, so that the skull might be examined, the manner in which Richard died still continues to be one of the doubtful facts of history.

In the year 1405 an insurrection broke out in the north, and the city of York declared in favour of the rebels. Scroope, archbishop of York, and his party, declared Henry the Fourth an usurper, and prepared articles of impeachment against him. They raised an army of twenty thousand men, against whom the king sent the Earl of Westmoreland, and Lord John, duke of Lancaster, the king's third son, but finding the rebels so strong and advantageously encamped, they did not think it prudent to attack them. Westmoreland desired a conference, at which pretending to commiserate the soldiers, who had been under arms the whole of the day, he persuaded the archbishop to agree to disband their forces. The deluded prelate had no sooner complied, than Westmoreland, who had also dismissed his troops, gave orders to a troop of horse suddenly to return and wheel about, and by this manoeuvre took the archbishop and the Earl Marshal prisoners. Westmoreland plighted his faith to them that they should not suffer in their lives, but meeting the king at Pontefract, on his way to York, the prisoners were there brought before him. Henry soon ordered them to appear before a tribunal: they were condemned to die, and were forthwith executed. This is the first instance of an archbishop being tried and condemned by the civil power.

In the reign of Edward the Fourth the court had been

divided into two factions. The old nobility were headed by the Duke of Buckingham, and the queen's friends by Earl Rivers. Richard, duke of Gloucester, had the address to secure the friendship of the queen and her party, by outward marks of respect, while he entered into a secret agreement with Buckingham and his party. On the death of his brother, Richard laid claim to the office of protector; and insisted on it as his right. Earl Rivers, Sir Richard Grey, and Sir Thomas Vaughan, aware that the Duke of Gloucester would attempt to seize the person of young Edward, and assume the government of the country in his name, raised a body of troops for his defence. Gloucester, by pretending a regard for his nephew and the welfare of his country, so far imposed on the queen, that she gave orders to her brother, Earl Rivers, to dismiss the forces he had collected, and to bring his nephews to Westminster. In obedience to her orders he began the journey, but when he had reached Northampton, he was met by Gloucester and his friends, who seized the young king and his brother, and sent Earl Rivers, Sir Richard Grey, and Sir Thomas Vaughan, under a guard, prisoners to Pontefract Castle.

The governor of the castle, Sir Richard Radcliffe, was a creature of Gloucester's, ready to act at his bidding. On the 15th of June, first of Edward the Fifth, he went to York, and delivered a letter from the duke to the lord mayor requesting him to raise forces to aid and assist him against the queen and her adherents, and it was agreed that such forces as the city could raise should on the following Wednesday night be at Pontefract, where the Earl of Northumberland waited to conduct them and others to London.

Richard, true to his purpose of seizing the throne, on the day that Edward the Fifth should have been crowned, when they met in the Tower, pretended that Lord Hastings and others had assaulted him in order to murder the king and subvert the government, and commanding him immediately to be beheaded, the coronation was postponed till, as he said, the alarm had ceased. He had, however, so ordered and arranged his plans that on that very day Earl Rivers, his uncle, and other friends in Pontefract Castle, were executed without any crime being proved against them.

It does not belong to the present notice to trace the progress of Richard. It is well known that he seized the crown, and usurped the throne by the title of Richard the Third. In the battle of Bosworth, in which Richard lost his crown and his life, was also slain Sir Richard Radcliffe, governor of the castle.

In the reign of Henry the Eighth, after the dissolution of the monasteries, and the seizure of their wealth, the spirit of disaffection and revolt was particularly displayed in the counties of Lincoln and York. Most of the heads of religious houses took up arms in defence of the church and their own orders, and in the year 1536 a body of 40,000 men was collected, well furnished with arms, horses, and artillery. These insurgents called themselves the "Pilgrimage of Grace," of which Sir Robert Aske was chosen commander. This formidable army, animated with religious enthusiasm, surrounded the castle of Pontefract, and obliged Thomas, Lord D'Arcy, and the Archbishop of York, who were therein, to deliver it to them, as also to take the oath of the pilgrimage, which was thus expressed:—"To enter into the pilgrimage of grace for the love of God, the preservation of the King's person and issue, the purifying of the nobility, expelling all evil blood and evil counsellors, for no particular profit to themselves, nor to do displeasure to any, nor to slay nor murder any for money; but to put away all fears, and to take afore them the cross of Christ, his faith, the restitution of the Church, and the suppression of heretics and their opinions."

Although Lord D'Arcy and the archbishop pretended that want of provisions compelled them to surrender the castle, yet they were strongly suspected of favouring the rebels, for they continued with Aske, and were named as two of his deputies, to treat for peace. A general pardon being granted, the rebels dispersed, and Aske being ordered to court was well received, but Lord D'Arcy not complying, was taken prisoner and sent to the Tower, and beheaded. The favour shown to Aske was not of long duration, for having quitted court without leave he also was taken and executed, and hung in chains on a tower in York.

From this time, up to the reign of Charles the First, few matters of importance occur in the history of the castle. In the contest between Charles and his parliament, Pontefract castle was the last fortress that held out for the unfortunate monarch. In this contest the castle was reduced to

* ALLEN, *History of the County of York.*

a heap of ruins. It will therefore be interesting at this point of our history to give a general description of the castle in its perfect state. This, however, will not convey a just idea of the building as erected by its founder, for during the several reigns in which it was in the possession of the crown it received many additions and improvements.

SECTION 3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CASTLE IN ITS PERFECT STATE.

The castle of Pontefract was built on an elevated rock, and commanded the most extensive and picturesque views of the surrounding country. Its situation contributed greatly to its strength, and rendered it almost impregnable. It was not commanded by any contiguous hills, so that the only way it could be taken was by blockade.

In its perfect condition the state-rooms of the castle were large, and accommodated with offices suitable for the residence of a prince. The style of this building shows it to be Norman: though it received various additions and improvements of a later date.

The first member of this castle which merits notice is the barbican. This was situated on the west side of the outer yard, beyond the main guard. Barbicans were watch-towers designed to descry an enemy at a distance, and were always outworks, and frequently advanced beyond the ditch, to which they were joined by draw-bridges. This barbican formed the entrance into the castle, called the west gate-house. A similar tower with a draw-bridge stood near the booths and formed the entrance on the east, and was called the east gate-house. The third gate was called the south gate, and opened into the road leading to Darrington and Doncaster, at the bottom of what is now called the castle garth. This gate led to another in the centre of the wall, which ran across the area from the east to the west gate, and was called the middle gate. The north side of this area was formed by the south wall of the ballium, or great castle yard, in the centre of which wall was the porter's lodge, the grand entrance into the yard of the castle. All these gates might be, and frequently were used as watch-towers. The whole of this area was sometimes called the barbican, and within stood the king's stables, and a large barn.

Near the barbican, and close by the west entrance into the castle, was the main guard, a place of considerable magnitude and strength. A deep moat, or ditch, was cut on the west side of the castle, extending from the west gate round the great tower to the north; and another on the east, extending from the Constable's tower, along to the east gate.

The wall of the ballium, or great castle yard, was high, and flanked with seven towers, called, the Round tower, the Red tower, Treasurer's, or Pix tower, Swillington's tower, Queen's tower, King's tower, and Constable's tower. The walls of the ballium had a parapet, and the merlons were pierced with long chinks ending in eyelets.

Within the ballium were the lodgings and barracks for the garrison and artificers, the chapel of St. Clement, and the magazine. This magazine was cut out of a rock, the descent to which was by a passage of four feet wide, and forty-three steps to the bottom. It was six yards over, and three broad, with six cavities cut out of the sides of the rock, and nine yards in depth from the surface of the earth. Near this place was a large dungeon, the entrance to which was at the seventeenth step of the passage, and was a yard in breadth, but at the date of Boothroyd's description (1807), it was stopped up by the falling in of the ruins. The wall, (he says,) as you descend these steps, is inscribed with many names, evidently cut by the soldiers at the time of the siege of the castle; and amongst others are the following, who were officers in the castle at that period:—

16 Geo. 48	1648	John 1648
Beale.	John Grant.	Smith.

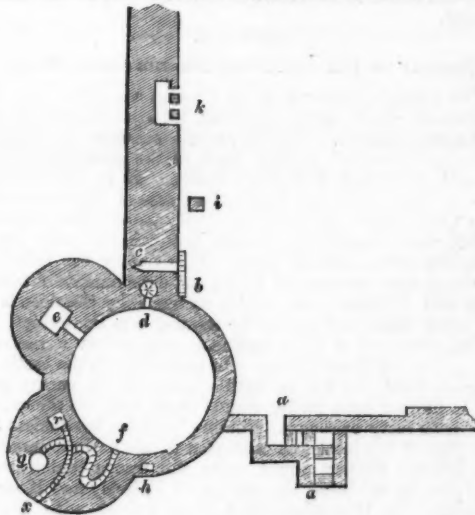
The entrance into the ballium was usually through a strong machicolated and embattled gate between two towers, secured by a portcullis. Over this were the rooms intended for the porter of the castle: the towers served for the corps de garde.

On an eminence at the western extremity of the ballium, stood the keep or dungeon, here called the round tower. It was the citadel, or last retreat of the garrison. In large castles it was generally a high tower of four or five stories, having turrets at each angle, and in the present instance there were six, three large and three small ones. When these towers were round, instead of square, they were called juliets, from a vulgar opinion that large round towers were first built by Julius Caesar.

Here, commonly on the second story, were the state-rooms for the governor. The light was admitted by small chinks, which answered the double purpose of windows, and served for embrasures whence they might shoot with long and cross bows. These chinks from the outside had some breadth and bore the appearance of windows, but were very narrow within.

The different stories were frequently vaulted, and divided by strong arches; on the top was generally a platform with an embattled parapet, whence the garrison could see and command the exterior works.

The following is a plan of that corner of the area of the castle where the keep, or dungeon, was situated, and also



of the principal entrance. *a, a*, are the first outward steps ascending from without to the area of the castle; *b*, a second very steep flight of steps within the ballium, ascending up the artificial mount to the entrance of the keep; *c* is a narrow loop well secured; and made through a wall no less than eighteen feet in thickness. On entering the keep on the right hand at *d*, was the great staircase leading to the state apartments above. At *e* was a small square room, probably designed for the captain of the guard. It was within one of the three round towers, mentioned by Leland; and all the substance of that tower beneath that room was of solid stone work, to the very bottom of the mount, a circumstance which shows the vast strength of this building, and the improvement made on the original mount, and at the same time exhibits a curious device for deception, something like that of the round tower at Rochester.

The other small tower being in like manner continued down to the ground, beneath the mount, contained a very singular, narrow, and most irregularly winding, zig-zag staircase; which descended from the door at *f* to a small sally-port at *g*; and moreover led to what appears to have been a well at *g*; and, besides this, it terminated in one part in a very frightful small dungeon at *r*.

There do not appear to have been even loopholes, or any admission for light or air, unless from the door, into the great lower apartment of the keep; only there was a small window in the captain of the guard's room.

The diameter of the keep was about sixty-four feet. Between *f* and *h* is a very remarkable appearance; for after having ascended a ladder, against the inside of the wall, for a few feet, you then look down, (says Boothroyd,) into a dismal square cavity, at *h*, about fifteen feet deep; but only about five or six feet square; which cannot be conceived to have been applied to any other purpose than that of a dungeon, since there is neither loop nor door beneath, or any outlet whatsoever; nor does there appear the least possibility of there ever having been any; nor could it from its shape and dimensions have served for a staircase, or for drawing up timber and machines of war, or for any other purpose than that of a place of severe confinement.

But this is not the only strange place within the inclosure of this formidable castle. Fronting the foot of the stairs, at a little distance, at *i*, is the square mouth of another well of a most extraordinary kind; it having been either a very horrid dungeon, or the inward mouth of some very singular

subterraneous sally-port. It is very deep, but quite dry; the sides are neatly lined with stone, and on that side which is nearest to the foot of the stairs, on looking down, appears at a great depth, a very high arch, leading to some vault or passage, which, in modern times, does not seem to have been explored.

At *k* is a very small wretched chamber, formed in the thickness of the wall, which had two very narrow windows next the court. Here, tradition says, Richard the Second was confined and murdered.

The whole area occupied by this stupendous fortress seems to have been about seven acres, which is now principally converted to the much more useful purpose of garden ground.

SECTION 4.

HISTORY OF THE CASTLE DURING THE CIVIL WARS.

The contests between King Charles the First and the parliament which, in the year 1642, led to a civil war, belong to English history. On the present occasion the reader's attention is invited to such parts of the struggle as were enacted at or near Pontefract Castle. It is well known that in June, 1644, was fought the battle of Marston-moor, near York, which terminated so fatally for the king's forces, which were completely routed, and pursued with great slaughter to the gates of York. This victory was followed by the speedy surrender of York; and detachments of troops were sent to besiege the castles occupied by the friends to the royal cause, and among the number was Pontefract.

The command of the detachment sent against Pontefract was given to Colonel Sands. On proceeding to the castle in August, 1644, he fell in with a party of the enemy sent out to protect some cattle, routed them, took all the cattle, and made forty prisoners. Finding his force insufficient for the siege of the castle, he converted it into a blockade until Sir Thomas Fairfax could spare the troops which were occupied in subduing the castles of Helmsly and Knaresborough. In December, 1644, they arrived with Sir T. Fairfax at their head; who immediately drove in the garrison, took possession of the town, and on Christmas day began the siege of the castle.

Some of the besieged, protected by the fire of their friends from the castle, kept possession for a few days of the church; but they were dislodged after a severe struggle, and retreated to the castle, leaving, however, eleven men and boys of their party, who had been stationed in the steeple. From the nature of their situation they could easily withstand the superior force of the enemy, and held out for five days and nights, when being entirely destitute of provisions, they escaped by means of a rope, first descending to the roof of the western part of the church, and then lowering themselves to the ground. While engaged in this attempt they were discovered by the enemy, and though exposed to a hot fire only one was killed, and one wounded: the rest escaped to the castle in safety.

The besiegers could do nothing effectually, until the cannon which had been employed in the siege of Helmsly and Knaresborough castles had arrived. They then began to erect batteries on the rising grounds about the castle, but before commencing the attack Lord Fairfax, who had now joined his son Sir Thomas, summoned the garrison to surrender; the governor, wishing to gain time, promised to give an answer on the next day: he then busied himself during the night in erecting batteries, and strengthening the walls on the side which would be most exposed to the fire of the enemy. Next morning, when the besiegers saw the works of the besieged, they opened their fire, and during three successive days, continued to cannonade the south side of the castle. On the 19th of January, having directed the battery against the Pix tower, this massy pile gave way; a considerable portion of it fell down, and by its fall carried the castle wall along with it, by which means a breach was made. But the besieged were not inactive; they defended the castle bravely, and by a steady well-directed fire did considerable execution.

A breach being made, the besiegers hoped the castle would be surrendered, and on the 21st of January sent a drum to the gate to beat a parley; but the governor sent word that unless the enemy ceased firing he would not receive any letter or message. Orders were then given to discontinue the firing, and a letter was sent to the governor, requiring "to have a positive answer to the summons sent in upon Thursday last." Upon this the governor conferred with all the gentlemen of the castle, and finding them prepared to defend the castle, and support him with their lives and

fortunes, the governor dismissed the drummer with the following answer:—"According to my allegiance to which I am sworn, and in pursuance of the trust reposed in me by his majesty, I will defend this castle to the utmost of my power, and doubt not by God's assistance, the justice of his majesty's cause, and the virtue of my comrades, to quell all those that shall oppose me in the defence thereof, for his majesty's service; for the blood that is like to be lost in this action, let it be upon their heads who are the causes of it. This is my resolution, which I desire you to certify to the Lord Fairfax. From your affectionate friend, RICHARD LOWTHER."

It was now expected that the besiegers would immediately make an assault and endeavour to enter the breach which had been made. The governor perceiving from the castle the horse drawn up in the park, and a part of the infantry ready to march, with sprigs of rosemary in their hats, commanded the drums to beat to arms, and the trumpets to sound on the battlements, and then ordered the soldiers to their posts. The garrison continued under arms the whole day, expecting the enemy, and this bold and resolute conduct seems to have somewhat checked the ardour of the besiegers, for on viewing the breach Lord Fairfax judged it more advisable to continue the blockade than to sacrifice his men in a dangerous, and perhaps fruitless assault. The besiegers soon repaired the breach, and were thus relieved from all fear of an assault, but their ammunition being greatly reduced they were compelled to use it more sparingly. As the enemy continued to pour in their shot, the governor allowed his own men fourpence for each ball of the enemy that might be brought to him. With this encouragement the men often at the hazard of their lives sought the shot of the besiegers, and thus obtained a considerable supply.

The besiegers now began to mine, in order to blow up some of the towers, and make a larger breach, which would not admit of defence. On the discovery of this attempt the garrison began to countermine; they sunk several pits within the castle, and commenced their mines from thence.

The town was greatly injured during this siege, for the garrison kept up a constant fire and greatly annoyed the besiegers. "The work of slaughter went regularly on," says Boothroyd, "and Englishmen, divided into hostile and irreconcilable parties, rejoiced in each other's destruction."

By the end of February the besieged suffered greatly for want of provisions. The governor then sent an officer with sixteen men to join Prince Rupert, and to acquaint the king with the situation of the garrison. The king was not willing to lose a fortress of such importance, or to suffer so many brave men to fall into the hands of the enemy without an attempt to relieve them; and accordingly sent Sir Marmaduke Langdale with a body of two thousand horse to raise the siege. Langdale immediately departed from Oxford, and, bearing the colours of the enemy, marched through several of their quarters, and soon reached Doncaster. On the 28th February the garrison received information of his approach; the besiegers were also speedily informed of the event, and prepared to defend themselves, intending, if possible, to avoid an action until some additional troops had come up to their assistance.

"About three o'clock in the afternoon, on the 1st March, Langdale was seen from the castle on the top of the hill near Wentbridge. He marched on to Darrington, and then wheeled to the left by Carleton, and formed for action in the Chequer field. The two armies faced each other till near six o'clock, the cavalry of the parliament retreating as Langdale advanced, till they came to some of their infantry which had been stationed behind the hedge. Lambert, without waiting for any additional troops, now attacked the enemy with impetuosity, and the fire of the infantry from the hedge so galled Langdale's horse, that they were driven back. At this critical moment, the garrison sallied forth, and coming upon the rear of Lambert's infantry, turned the fortune of the day. The chief contest was near this hedge. The same ground was lost and regained four or five times; but Langdale's horse returning to the charge, and some of the parliamentary troops cowardly flying without making the least resistance, Lambert was under the necessity of sounding a retreat."

In this action, and in the pursuit after it, the number of men slain and wounded was considerable. A large amount of ammunition fell into the hands of the victors. By eleven at night, Sir Marmaduke Langdale returned to the castle, having quartered his troops in the towns and surrounding villages, and after refreshing his troops with a few days' rest, retreated to Doncaster, and thence to Newark.

Thus ended the first siege of Pontefract Castle, during which the garrison had behaved with fortitude, prudence, and courage; but they were not allowed to exult long in their victory, for on Langdale's departure the troops of the parliament collected, and the garrison had to sustain a second siege. On the 21st March, 1645, the enemy took possession of the town, and after four months of incessant cannonades, attacks, and sorties, the garrison, being reduced to a state of famine, surrendered the castle by a honourable capitulation, on the 20th July. Sir Thomas Fairfax was appointed governor; but as he was employed in the field, he placed Colonel Cotterel in the castle as his substitute.

As the royal party seemed now subdued, and the war was drawing to a conclusion, only one hundred men were left with Cotterel in garrison. The king's friends, therefore, formed a scheme for regaining that fortress, of which they well knew the importance. They managed to secure the services of Colonel Morrice, an unprincipled man who originally a royalist, had joined the army of the parliament, served with distinction, and had again secretly become a royalist. This man was a constant visitor in the castle, and an intimate acquaintance of the governor; he had bribed some of the soldiers to assist him in delivering up the castle to the royalists, and he was actually in the castle enjoying the hospitality of the governor when the first attempt was made by the royalists to capture it. On this occasion the time agreed upon was a certain night when the corporal, whom Morrice had corrupted, was on guard, and who was to place sentinels acquainted with the design, and ready to aid in the attempt, near a particular part of the wall where the royalist party was to be lying in wait. But it so happened that the corporal having got drunk fell asleep, and forgot his engagement, and being unfit for duty another person was appointed sentinel on that part of the wall which was to be scaled. The party, on mounting their ladders, were immediately discovered; a general alarm was raised, and so vigorous a fire was opened on the assailants that they were compelled to fly. On the alarm being given, Morrice arose and finding the design defeated, took an active part in the defence of the castle, and thus escaped all suspicion.

The governor now became more vigilant, and ordered all those soldiers who slept in the town to repair to the castle. Out of this circumstance the royalists formed a second plan for seizing the castle. The governor having granted warrants for providing beds and provisions, which were to be brought from several parts of the surrounding country, Morrice and a royalist captain, named Paulden, disguised like country gentlemen, with nine others like plain peasants, and constables, with arms concealed under their garments, appeared at the castle gate with carts loaded with provisions, beds, &c. On their arrival the draw-bridge was soon let down, and the beds and provisions having been delivered at the main guard just within the gate, money was given to some of the sentinels to fetch ale. They had scarcely departed, when Morrice and his friends seized on and mastered the main guard, made way for their friends, horse and foot, to enter, and then drew up the draw-bridge. They forced most of the guard into a dungeon, about thirty yards in depth and capable of holding about three hundred men. One of the confederates conducted Paulden and a few others to the sub-governor's apartment. They found him lying on his bed with his clothes on, and his tuck, or long sword, beside him. Paulden told him that the castle was surprised and himself a prisoner. Cotterel arose suddenly and made a thrust at Paulden, who parried the attack; a struggle commenced, in which the governor was sorely wounded in the head and arm, when, making a desperate lounge at Paulden, he broke his tuck against the bed-post. At this moment Morrice and the others entered, and the governor called for quarter, which was readily granted. Morrice told him he should have good usage, and that he would procure his pardon from the king for his rebellion. He was, however, sent to his men in the dungeon. The rest of the party then marched into the castle with thirty horse; portions of the king's scattered troops, amounting to about five hundred foot, joined them soon after. This happened on the 6th of June, 1648, which being market day, afforded them an opportunity of laying in a good store of provisions. They found in the castle plenty of salt and malt, with four thousand stand of arms, a good supply of ammunition, some cannon and two mortar pieces.

The royalists immediately put the garrison in good order, and repaired and renewed such fortifications as they judged necessary for their defence. Numbers of their

friends came into the castle from the counties of York, Nottingham, and Lincoln, many of whom had been good officers in the royal army during the preceding war, and were now readily joined by many of the soldiers who had been under their command. The garrison chose Colonel Morrice to be their governor; foraging parties were sent out, abundance of cattle and other stores were laid in, and the garrison soon became sufficiently powerful, not only to defend the castle, but to commence offensive operations against the enemy. Several foraging and plundering parties went out from the castle, and occasioned much alarm and damage to the friends of the parliament.

SECTION 5.

THE THIRD SIEGE, AND DEMOLITION OF THE CASTLE.

But the prospects of the garrison were becoming gloomy. The army of the parliament was again investing the castle; the king had not a force in his whole dominions capable of affording relief; nor was there another fortress, except Scarborough, which held out for him. "The only circumstance which could brighten the general gloom was the unsettled state of the country. It was a period when the most uncommon and extraordinary events daily occurred, it might be hoped that something of a favourable nature would arise, and that at least peace would be established between the king and his parliament."

Cromwell having settled the affairs of Scotland, had marched at the head of his forces into England, and from Newcastle dispatched a body of troops to Pontefract, to strengthen the besiegers. The siege, however, does not appear to have been carried on with much skill, or success; Fairfax, therefore, sent General Rainsborough, with two regiments of horse, and twelve hundred foot, to take the command. The general had already reached Doncaster, where most part of the infantry were lodged, and the horse lay east and west of the town. On his arrival, Captain Paulden formed a bold and artful scheme to surprise and take him prisoner in the very midst of his troops. At midnight, on the 31st of October, taking twenty-two trusty men, well mounted, Paulden rode out of the castle between two of the enemy's horse guards, whom by favour of the night they passed. Being all perfectly acquainted with the road, by day-break they reached Mexborough, from whence they sent a spy to Doncaster, to know if they had been discovered, and ordered him to meet them at Conisborough after sun-set. In the meantime, they refreshed themselves and their horses till about noon. At night, the spy returned with an assurance that no suspicion had been excited against them; and that, as a further indication of their safety, at sun-rise a person would pass them with a Bible in his hand. Having received this assurance, on the following morning Captain Paulden divided his twenty men into four parties, one of which was to attack the main guard, another the guard upon the bridge, another was ordered to General Rainsborough's quarters, and the captain, with the remaining party, was to beat about the streets and deceive the enemy. On their approach to the town, attacking the first barricades, the soldiers fled, as did also the guard upon the bridge. The main guard also was cheated into the idea that danger was at hand, which they could not resist. In the meantime, the captain and his men were walking about giving false information to the soldiers. The party sent to the general's lodgings pretended to the soldiers on duty that they brought letters from Cromwell. The gate of the inn being opened, three of them went in, while the fourth rode to the bridge leading to Pontefract, where he found a guard of horse and foot, and stated that he was to wait for his officer who was gone in to speak with the general. He then called for some drink and sat for some time chatting, until the guard, fancying their morning's work to be over, dispersed in different directions. In the meantime, the party at the inn were proceeding with their daring enterprise. Leaving one below to hold the horses, two of them went up stairs, and were introduced by the lieutenant into Rainsborough's chamber. He had been awakened by the noise of opening the door, but was still in bed. They delivered to him a packet, containing only blank paper; while he was employed in opening it, one of them seized his sword, and the other disarmed the lieutenant, and then informed him that he was their prisoner; and that, if he would arise, and without resistance or delay dress himself and go along with them, they assured him he should not be hurt; but if he should delay or resist they declared they would immediately put him to death. Not having the

means of resistance, and ignorant of the strength of the enemy, the general yielded. Having dressed himself as speedily as possible, he was led down stairs into the street. Expecting to find the whole town occupied by the troops of the enemy, and perceiving only one soldier who held the horses of the other two, he determined not to submit to so paltry a force, and called out for assistance. The royalists seized him, in order to bind him behind their companion on horseback; but during the struggle, one of them let his sword and pistol fall; the latter was instantly caught up by Rainsborough's lieutenant, who was about to discharge it at Captain Paulden, when he was run through the body by the man on horseback. Rainsborough also succeeded in getting the sword, when he was prevented from using it by a mortal blow from the sabre of one of the party. On this they mounted their horses; rode to their companions before any of the troops could collect; and were soon on the road to Pontefract.

This unexpected attack had thrown the town into the utmost consternation. Some of the soldiers rose from their beds, and fled across the fields: others came into the street, and on seeing their general and his lieutenant lying dead, but meeting with no enemies, were at a loss how to act. Being ignorant of the direction taken by the enemy, pursuit was in vain, so that the royalists reached the castle in safety, having taken forty or fifty prisoners on their road.

This scheme was greatly censured by the parliamentary army, and the charge of murder preferred against its perpetrators. One of the party however, distinctly denies this, and states that their old general, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, having been taken prisoner, the garrison was threatened that unless they surrendered the castle, he would be brought and executed before its walls; so that in order to prevent the execution of this design, they attempted to take Rainsborough prisoner, that in case any violence were offered to Langdale, it might be retorted on Rainsborough, or at least the one be exchanged for the other.

For some time after this remarkable event, the besiegers do not seem to have met with much success, while the vigilance, activity, and courage of the garrison occasioned severe losses among them. At length, Cromwell arrived, and adopted every measure to restrain the excursions of the garrison, and to compel them to surrender. Lines of circumvallation were drawn wholly round the castle, forts were erected, fresh troops, ammunition and cannon were sent for, so that in a short time the effects of this vigour were produced on the castle; some of the garrison became dispirited, others deserted; their sallies were less frequent and successful, and famine was beginning to threaten them.

Cromwell having remained a month before this fortress departed to join the grand army under Fairfax, first appointing General Lambert to the command, who continued the siege with activity and perseverance.

On the 30th of January, 1648-9, Charles the First was beheaded; and the report of this event had no sooner reached Pontefract, than the garrison loyally proclaimed his son Charles the Second, and made a vigorous and destructive sally against their enemies. They struck silver coins expressive of their sentiments on the occasion*.

At length the besieged having lost many of their brave comrades, and many others being confined by sickness, their provisions being nearly exhausted, and having no prospect of relief, offered to treat for the surrender of the castle on honourable terms. Lambert replied, that whatever conditions were agreed upon he was compelled by his instructions to except six of them, whose lives he could not preserve, nor could he mention their names till after the treaty had been signed by the governor. On receiving this answer, a council was held in the castle, when it was unanimously agreed that no person should be delivered up without his consent. But whatever might be the fortitude or attachment of the besieged to each other, necessity soon compelled them to enter into a new treaty with Lambert. The garrison, which at first consisted of more than five hundred men, was now reduced by losses sustained in different sallies, desertion, and sickness, to one hundred: and of these some were in so weak a state as to be unfit for duty. Six officers on each side were therefore chosen to settle the

terms of surrender. These were soon arranged, and the names of the six persons who were excepted from mercy were found to be Colonel Morrice, and three officers who had been his confederates in the surprise of the castle; the two others were officers who had been concerned in the death of Rainsborough.

The troops were sensibly affected when they heard these persons named. They sent to Lambert, and requested he would allow them six days, in which time these unfortunate persons might endeavour to escape, and that it might be lawful for the rest of the garrison to assist them. This proposal was agreed to, provided the rest would surrender at the expiration of the time, and engage never again to advise or take up arms against the parliament.

On the second day after the above capitulation, the garrison made a strong and vigorous sally, which was so far successful that Colonel Morrice and Cornet Blackburn, two of the excepted persons, made their escape. During another sally one of the four remaining excepted persons was killed; and the other three then considered it vain to attempt to escape. They therefore sought to save their lives by a stratagem. The buildings of the castle being very extensive, and some of them now reduced to ruins by the cannon of the besiegers, it was thought that among the ruins a place might be found wherein to conceal the three excepted persons, and from whence they might afterwards easily escape. Accordingly their friends walled up the place after they had entered, leaving openings for the admission of air, and furnishing them with provisions for a month.

The next morning, 24th March, 1648-9, the garrison sent word to Lambert that, as their six friends had escaped, they would surrender the next day. At the time appointed, the garrison marched out of the castle: Lambert narrowly inspected each individual, not believing that any of the six excepted persons had escaped, but not finding them among the number, he treated the rest with civility, and did not pay any attention to the castle, so that the three excepted persons, the night after, threw down their inclosure, and escaped*.

On the report of these proceedings to the parliament, it was ordered that the castle should be dismantled, and rendered wholly untenable for the future. In compliance with this order, Lambert soon rendered this stately and princely fortress a heap of ruins. The buildings were unroofed, and all the valuable materials sold. Boothroyd has preserved a curious debtor and creditor account of the value of the materials sold, of the money received, and of the charges for demolishing the castle.

At the present day little more remains of this once extensive fortress than the vast and solid mound which supported it. "The lover of antiquity (says our historian) may lament when he views such stupendous works nearly levelled to the ground, but the friend of rational freedom will rejoice when he reflects on the design for which such fortresses were erected, and on the many calamities to which they have given occasion. It is proper for a nation to have its frontiers guarded, and to have fortresses to resist the attempts of an hostile and ambitious neighbour. But when such fortresses are erected in the interior of a kingdom, it must be with the design to deprive a people of their liberties, or to keep in subjection and slavery a people already vanquished." . . . "These places have sometimes become equally dangerous to the government as to the people. The disaffected have availed themselves of their strength to raise the standard of rebellion, disturb the public tranquillity, and plunge a nation into confusion and war. Sometimes an invading enemy, by the treachery of their governors, has been admitted into them, or by a sudden attack has surprised and gained possession, and thereby been enabled more effectually to resist the most vigorous efforts of a nation. Secured by the strength of such a bulwark, an enemy which would soon have been subdued in the field, has repelled repeated attacks, and at last only yielded to famine. We may therefore consider it as one good resulting from the civil war, that the many castles and fortresses in the interior of this country, the remains of the Norman conquest and feudal oppressions, were reduced, dismantled, and destroyed."

* Boothroyd states, that the first monies coined in this kingdom, bearing the name of Charles the Second, were struck in this castle by Colonel Morrice, the governor. The impression is a crown at the top, and below is "Hanc Deus dedit, 1648," upon the field; and round it, Carol. II. D. G. Mag. B. F. H. R. The reverse is an impression of a castle, and on the left side thereof the letters, obs, and above on each side the central tower the letters P. C., and round the whole the motto "Post Mortem Patri Pro Filio." This coin is now very scarce.

* The fate of the six excepted persons deserves to be told. About a fortnight after the surrender of the castle, Morrice and Blackburn were taken in Lancashire, as they were inquiring for a ship to take them abroad. They were conveyed to York Castle, tried at the assizes, and executed. One of the six was killed in a sortie; two lived till after the restoration; and no mention is made of the sixth.